

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 19 July 1951

SUBJECT Collectivization of Agriculture in Slovakia
25X1A

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 1 (5 pages)
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF INFO
ACQUIRED

AN ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. Attached for your retention is a four-page raw report on the collectivization of agriculture in Slovakia during 1949 and 1950, and a summary of credits of the JRD in the various Slovak counties as of 31 December 1950. This table is reported to be a copy of a document taken from the Finance Office in Bratislava.

Aug 1 3 21 PM '51

EE/USSR

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION								
ARMY	AIR		ORR	Ev							

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

First the farmers have a completely negative attitude towards the collectivization and second, those who should carry it out, fear of the eventual responsibility in the future, as the public opinion means that the war, which they expect very soon, will bring a final overthrow of the present system in CSR.

Further hindrance in the fast collectivization is the lack of technical means, i.e. first of all lack of heavy agriculture machines, mutual stables, agriculture buildings and qualified agriculture personnel.

A badly led economizing was the cause of the present lack of bread and flour, as manytimes the corn (which was often taken away from the farmers) was not stored properly and got rotten.

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

U S S R
SECRETS ONLY

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

Report on Collectivization of the Agriculture in Slovakia.

The process of collectivization in Slovakia, as well as in Bohemia and Moravia started at the beginning of the year 1949. Till that time the Farmers' Collectives were already in existence, but only in the form of so called State-owned Farms. Some of them were established already after 1945 through nationalization of large church- or private agriculture estates, which came over into the hands of the state. There were established some State-owned farms in the border region from the farms of the Sudete Germans after their deportation to Germany. Mainly, where the earth was not good enough for planting corn, there were established the State-owned Farms in the form of so called State-pasturing Collectives.

There was only a small number of Farmers' Collectives on the whole territory of CSR at the beginning of 1949. Only in the second half of that year the Czechoslovak Communist Party started to force the farmers to begin with establishing of Farmers' Collectives (Jednotne Zemedelske Druzstvo-JZD, in Bohemia and Moravia; Jednotne Rolnicke Druzstvo-JRD, in Slovakia).

JRD together with the State-owned Farms in Slovakia had not owned more than 10% of the earth, in the autumn 1950. The farmers have a very negative attitude towards the JRD and are ignoring the meetings and lectures, which JRD arrange. So called "patronages" result into a complete fiasco. (Patronage - a factory or some another big undertaking accepts a certain JRD or JZD under its protection, and is supporting it and helping it; for example it sends its members to help the JRD or JZD to accomplish the saison-field works - so called working brigades etc). For example on the occasion of taking over the patronage of the JRD in Flavecky Sv. Mikulas, there were present at the meeting, which took part, more members of the patronage-assembly than members of that JRD.

The problem of JZD and JRD was solved at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, where the general secretary of Czechoslovakian Communist Party, Member of Parliament, Rudolf Slansky, announced openly new regulations for building up of JZD and JRD.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

Here were also defined the means which should be used in the fight against those who would not want to accept the membership in JZD or JRD. The consequences were the following:

The farms of richer farmers are being continually searched and if there is found any corn which has not been registered, they are punished by very high fines. (The armed organs of SNB are also present at this searching). All labour and bigger agriculture machines were taken away from the individual farmers. They were forced to sell their best cattle. Further, unbearably high contingents and taxes were prescribed for them. (The individual farmers were deprived of all machines above 10 HP, all tractors, threshing-machines etc.).

Owing to the fact, that the labour office marked as sabotage every allotting of any labour to these farmers, they, having no workers, could not finish the necessary season-field works. Therefore they were accused that they sabotage the five-year-plan, were persecuted by law, were given unbearably high fines etc.

Because under such conditions the farmers could not keep their properties, they offered their farms to the State-owned Farms. But these refused to accept them as at that time they already had reached their prescribed acreage, which was fixed for them in the five-year-plan (i.e. to own 10% of all the earth of the Czechoslovak territory). Such cases (even if there was only one in the village) were taken as a reason for establishing the JZD and JRD.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in fact, has not allotted any fertilizers, agriculture machines or necessary material of various kind to the individual farmers. Similar, the credits for the agriculture production were till that time granted only almost to the JZD.

From the enclosed summary it can be noticed, that in the year 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture was asked for a subsidy of Kos 242,126.012,50 for the whole Slovakia. From the total amount the JRD should get Kos 195,961.881,10, i.e. 80,90% and the individual farmers Kos 46,164.131,40, i.e. 19,10%.

The subsidy which the Ministry of Agriculture permitted was only: Kos 161,409.574,70. From this amount JRD got Kos 132,098.382,70, which is 82,40% and the individual farmers Kos 29,311.192,00 which is 17,60% of the total amount.

In the year 1950 the Ministry of Agriculture was asked for a subsidy of Kos 936,110.119,25. The JRD should get Kos 926,304.396,25 which is 98,95% of the total amount. The individual farmers should get Kos 9,805.723,-, i.e. 1,05% of the total amount.

The permitted subsidy was Kos 646,097,196,-. JRD got Kos 637,348.356,-, i.e. 98,33% of the total amount, the individual farmers got Kos 8,748.840,-, i.e. 1,67% of the total amount.

From this it is seen that during one year the subsidies for the individual farmers were lowered from 19,10% to 1,67% of the total amount which was given for these purposes by the Ministry of Agriculture.

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

The situation of the individual farmers shows its stagnation already by the fact that during one year 1949 the number of those who asked for the credit lowered from 1784 to only 438, i.e. less than one fourth.

This example shows how strongly and by what means the pressure on the individual farmers had been carried out in CSR. Still worse is the situation of allotting agriculture machines, fertilizers and forage for cattle.

According to the mutual using the earth, horses and machines, the established collectives in CSR are divided into three basic types:

First: lowest type - are those collectives which perform the mutual planting of corn by keeping the boundaries of the separate fields. They are only organizing mutual field works, are using mutual collective's- or private machines. The members keep their individual crop of their fields.

Second: higher types - are those collectives which are organizing a mutual planting of corn after removing all boundaries between the separate fields. The crop is being divided among the separate members according to the earth by which they participate in the collective.

Third: highest types - are such collectives where the separate members gave all their earth to the collective for the mutual planting and where the crop is being divided according to the working capacity of the individual members without respecting how much earth this or that member gave to the collective.

Until the end of 1950 there were only few of the collectives of the third type on the territory of CSR. (Not even 50). Similar, also the collectives of the second type are not many. More popular there are already the collectives of the lowest type, but even so, in the main part of the villages they are only so called Preparatory Commissions of JRD and JZD, till now. These commissions have existed one year in many places without performing any further activities - from two reasons:

SECRET

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

25X1X

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R008600080006-2